TABLE 1. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days<sup>2</sup> away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> for musculoskeletal disorders<sup>4</sup> by nature of injury or illness and ownership, Arkansas, 2013

Nature	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry <sup>5,6,7</sup>	1,830	21.9	8
Traumatic injuries and disorders	1,760	21.1	8
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc	1,510	18.1	8
Dislocations	30	.3	4
Herniated discs	30	.3	4
Cartilage fractures and tears	20	.2	10
Meniscus tears	20	.2	10
Sprains, strains, tears	1,410	16.8	7
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	50	.6	6
Major tears to muscles, tendons, ligaments	130	1.6	63
Sprains	210	2.5	16
Strains	1,010	12.1	6
Hernias due to traumatic incidents	60	.7	32
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	250	3.0	6
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	250	3.0	6
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	250	3.0	6
Diseases and disorders of body systems	70	.8	5
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	40	.5	14
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	40	.5	14
Carpal tunnel syndrome	40	.5	14
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	20	.3	3
Soft tissue disorders, except the back	20	.3	1
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Total state government <sup>5,6,7</sup>	200	31.5	13
Traumatic injuries and disorders	200	30.7	13
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	170	26.3	12
Sprains, strains, tears	170	25.8	12
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	20	2.6	36
Major tears to muscles, tendons, ligaments	20	3.2	104
Sprains	50	7.6	16
Strains	80	12.4	4
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	30	4.4	13
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	30	4.4	13
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	30	4.4	13
Total local government <sup>5,6,7</sup>	300	30.8	15

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days<sup>2</sup> away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> for musculoskeletal disorders<sup>4</sup> by nature of injury or illness and ownership, Arkansas, 2013 — Continued

Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
300 180 180 20 140 110	30.4 18.6 18.4 2.2 14.3 11.8	15 6 6 7 6 180 180
1	300 180 180 20 140 110	300 30.4 180 18.6 180 18.4 20 2.2 140 14.3 110 11.8 110 11.8

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

= number of injuries and illnesses EΗ = total hours worked all employees during the calendar year 20.000.000 = base10,000 full-time workers equivalent for (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

<sup>6</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.